

BEING QUESTIONED.

SECRETARY JOHN ON THE STAND.

He attempts to Answer the Points Brought to Light by the Glover Report—Answers to These and Reasons of the Question—Political Conventions and Theories.

LAWSON, Me., July 24.—Secretary Sherman addressed an audience of 3,000 people here to-night. In the course of his remarks he said that the most influential democratic paper in Maine had propounded to him a series of twenty-eight questions. To his great surprise twelve of these related to a dispute of ten years' standing in congress, as to whether the United States bonds should be printed by a private bank note company or the bureau of printing. This question, he said, was decided by an act of congress two or three years ago, and he only carried out its instructions. It was a perfectly barren subject almost. The other sixteen questions related to the report of the Glover committee. That committee, he said, had been afforded every facility for the examination of the accounts of the treasury department, with the assistance of experts, but they had not found that anybody had stolen money from the government. They found some irregularities, but no dishonesty, "that they hounded one honest, pure-minded man, (Dr. Linderman,) and he a democrat, into his grave on what I believe only was a false and an unfounded charge." "I am glad to say to you that for three years not a single dollar belonging to the United States has been lost or wasted in the treasury department." Glover's report was made to the democratic house, but the latter did not regard it worth printing and the report was finally published by some newspaper of its own expense or Glover's, I don't know which." The secretary then proceeded to discuss the financial policy of resumption and the history of silver coinage, going over the ground for the most part covered by his Bradburn speech.

COLUMBIA, July 24.—The congressional investigating committee to-day began the examination of witnesses with regard to the election of last year. Dr. W. R. Thrall, United States marshal, and Judge J. B. Frazer, chief election supervisor, testified that they experienced great difficulty in getting democrats to serve as supervisors and to demand warrants. The latter wrote to the chairman of the democratic state committee asking suggestions and assistance in the appointment of supervisors, but his requests were unanswered. His demands were ignored. The other witness examined by the committee corroborated this testimony, as did a list of the supervisors appointed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 24.—The platform adopted by the state republican convention is largely taken up with the questions discussed in the late extra session of congress. It approves the plan of states to provide for the democratic party from the national government under the dominion of the men who lately fought to destroy it.

The citizens of Little Rock at a meeting recently held have passed a resolution requesting the state legislature to appropriate ten thousand dollars for sanitary and quarantine purposes.

In accordance with an ordinance passed by the citizens of Nashville yesterday, the capital will be closed to all traffic except the establishment of inspection at stations on railroads leading into Nashville for examination of persons and baggage from Memphis. All incoming passengers from the south, with the exception of those who have accommodation for any citizens of Memphis who may happen to come here sick with yellow fever, everything has been systematically arranged to isolate any case of fever.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—A resolution adopted by the republican state convention to-day maintains the position taken by the party generally upon questions debated in the extra session of congress. It declares that the republicans are a national party, not a local party, and that their laws are repealed or declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, neither law-makers nor citizens nor states have a right to nullify the acts of the national government.

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New York, July 24.—The constitutional convention met here to-day and decided to hold a state convention at Saratoga on the 3d of September.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The constitutional convention before its adjournment passed an ordinance leaving the city affairs to the next legislature, which is empowered to change the city charter at any time, but allowing the city to retain \$3,000,000 in the municipal fund.

The schedule of the constitution adopted provides for the next election on the first Tuesday of December, 1879, at which time the new city officers will be elected, and all offices provided for therein elected. There will be no municipal election in New Orleans, and the legislature shall be in the month of January in 1880.

Governor Nichols left yesterday for Virginia, his first absence from the state since he was elected governor.

JACKSON, Miss., July 24.—The state convention of the national greenback labor party assembled in the representative hall, and was called to order by John L. Hall, of Hinds county. Col. D. L. Stevens, of Yazoo county, was chosen permanent chairman. A platform was adopted after an elaborate address by General Reuben Davis. The convention adjourned sine die.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 24.—Special dispatch to the Constitution.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Joseph Hood, a Memphis refugee who arrived here Saturday, died of yellow fever to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Dr. Kilpatrick, sanitary inspector of the national board of health, has been granted a leave of absence to attend the annual meeting of the southern medical association in Atlanta, Georgia.

Twenty-five tents were given this afternoon to the colored people in the Cress field, mostly west of Nashua, for the accommodation of any citizens of Memphis who may happen to come here sick with yellow fever; everything has been systematically arranged to isolate any case of fever.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 25, 1879.

The Pennsylvania election does not take place until November, and then only a single state officer is to be elected, a state treasurer. The democrats, republicans and greenbackers have each put a candidate before the people. The canvass will be a dull one, and the result will not materially affect the presidential campaign.

Two organs are trying to get up a boom for business. If they are to be believed, all distress has disappeared from the country like the mist before a morning sun; labor is well-renumerated, values are at the top notch, crops glorious, profits in trade simply enormous, and everybody is getting rich. Such a paradise as this country is at present and promises to be was never before known. We fear, however, this bright prospect will not be extended after November, 1880. There is something very suspicious and Sherman about it.

It was a notable thing to have the senate of Georgia welcome yesterday the "Great Commander," Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. He was treated with the courtesy and reverence due to his exalted character and statesmanship. Mr. Stephens himself recalled that he had been ten years since he was last in the presence of the assembled legislature, yet Mr. Stephens has not been unmindful of the public business of the commonwealth and it was a deep aspiration from his patriotic heart when he said to the senators that nothing dearer is dearer to him than the honor, glory and prosperity of Georgia. The house has invited Mr. Stephens to visit them in session, and he will doubtless comply at an early day.

We print elsewhere a rather salty letter from Mr. Phillips, of the associated press. We know nothing of the matter which has called out his spirited communication, but—speaking for the Constitution—we can say that Mr. Phillips has materially improved the southern news service. He has not only given it a more intelligible shape, but he covers a wider field, and, so far as we know, gives greater satisfaction. Certainly, under his administration, the news from Washington has been vastly improved, and the reports of congressional proceedings have been altogether fuller and more satisfactory, and the complaint of no southern newspaper that is served by Mr. Phillips can be based upon reasonable grounds.

The attention of our esteemed republican contemporaries is called to the letter of Henry M. Turner, colored, which appears in another column. He declares war against the whites of the north as well as the whites of the south, and declares emphatically that he is a rebel. How Turner proposes to get the negroes away from the white man is a problem which he is welcome to solve, but in the meantime his letter will prove interesting reading at the north. The matter of which he makes complaint was based upon a report of his remarks in the Boston Advertiser, and his quarrel, therefore, is with the usually careful editor of that paper.

In order to show what a great financier he is, Secretary Sherman has been compelled to hire a man to take a census of the United States. His name is Elliott. He took a position in the treasury office a few days ago, and proceeded to count the people in 38 states, 9 territories and the District of Columbia. He found that they numbered 49,395,000, or more than a million more than General Walker's highest estimate or that of any other estimator. But he had to find that many, so that Mr. Sherman could claim that the public debt per capita is only \$10.92. Even according to these figures, a family of six persons owe \$245.52—which amount is a first lien upon all that they possess.

Mr. SHERMAN overlooked a great many points in his Portland glorification of himself as the hero of resumption. He forgot, for example, to say that he had increased—actually increased—the interest-bearing debt of the country \$50,755,000. Since he came into office on the fourth of March, 1877, the amount of outstanding bonds has been increased just that much according to his own admissions. This increase is not at all connected with the refunding operations. It is a bare unmotivated case of expansion of the interest-bearing bonds, not of the non-interest bearing greenbacks—a kind of expansion that he can always be relied upon to favor. It is also a "result" of resumption, and an honest man in Mr. Sherman's shoes at Portland would have distinctly presented it as such.

End of the Zulu War.

The victory of 25,000 well-armed British soldiers over 15,000, more or less, naked barbarians armed with spears and a few flintlock muskets, at Ulundi, doubtless puts an end to the Zulu war. It was not a glorious victory—the Zulu loss being put at eight thousand, although the British loss was but ten men killed and fifty-three wounded—but the war was not a glorious one in any respects. Its very beginning was the outcome of a hasty and indefensible ambition. After the annexation of the Transvaal republic, Sir Bartle Frere wanted to wipe out the Zulu kingdom. He wanted to form a great South African empire. He was doubtless sent to Cape Horn for that purpose by Lord Beaconsfield. He, therefore, sought a pretext for war with the Zulu king, and readily found it in an old claim to a tract of country eighty miles in length and sixty in breadth, situated east of Blood river. This land had long been claimed by the Dutch residents of the Transvaal republic, but the claim had been rejected by high British officials as utterly baseless. Sir Bartle Frere, however, used it as a means of bringing on a war with Cetewayo, who readily fell into his trap, because he had in fact no other alternative except absolute submission.

Lord Chelmsford, the military commander of her majesty's forces in Africa, quickly prepared for his first campaign. Chelmsford is a blue blood, but a very blue commander. He started his well-appointed force of 15,000 men into Zululand in three widely-separated columns. He dreamed of an easy victory, and great honors at home. He was about to create an empire that would rival the viceroy's. Cetewayo remained quietly at Ulundi, like a spider in the center of his web, until the right moment came to strike. He struck Chelmsford's central column at Isandlwana, extinguishing it, and utterly crushing his entire army. It was with great difficulty that the two flanking columns were saved from annihilation at the point of Zulu spears.

The second campaign was begun about the first of June, 25,000 men having been gathered in from England and the colonies, together with every approved appliance of war. Against the spears of the Zulus were brought to bear Gatling guns, dynamite, breech-loaders, rifle cannon and plenty of cavalry. Cetewayo had neither artillery or cavalry. He had, however, warriors swift of foot, and he himself was a strategist. But Chelmsford had learned something from experience. He fortified as he slowly marched on Ulundi, and he kept his columns this time within supporting distance of each other. The result is a victory for the breachers—and probably peace. The country back of the Ulundi—which is not a city but only a kraal or military camp—wooded and mountainous, and Cetewayo may decide to fall back to some wild and almost inaccessible point—but the probability is that he will prefer to treat with Sir George Wolseley. He is undoubtedly intelligent enough to see that he would be starved into terms even if he could avoid the British columns. This result will save Chelmsford from disgrace, but it will hardly add much to Wolseley's fame or help him to Beaconsfield's waning power among the people or England's glory among the nations. The Zulu kingdom is, however, doomed. English gold and intrigue will be relied on to accomplish what English arms and Wolseley do not secure.

Consolation for the Cotton Planters.

One or two of our esteemed state contemporaries, who are laboriously amusing when in the vein, took occasion to protest against a cause estimable recently made by THE CONSTITUTION in regard to the probable product of the present growing crop of cotton. Our estimate, as a matter of course, was based upon the prospects of the crop several weeks ago, and upon the increased acreage, amounting according to the figures of the agricultural bureau, and calling for an adjustment of one hundred thousand bales to last year's crop. The criticisms of these esteemed contemporaries were humorously severe, and, if we remember correctly, were based upon the flattering assumption that the estimates of THE CONSTITUTION were calculated to cause a disastrous decline in the Liverpool market.

In spite of this assumption, however, there is still consolation for the cotton planter, even supposing that the growing crop will reach five million bales. Mr. Gray, of Boston, a well-known writer and a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the subject, has recently published a very interesting article in regard to the supply of cotton, and the probable course of prices. Mr. Gray sets out by showing that the legitimate advance in cotton from \$13 cents in December to \$14 for spots and \$14 for August deliveries was the natural result of a three years' consumption in excess of production; that, in fine, the spinning capacity of the world for American cotton is equal to about six million bales annually, while the annual production is less than five millions. Mr. Gray says that the surplus is now exhausted and that at the present rate of manufacturing the mills need at least four hundred thousand bales to carry them through to receipt of the new crop, and he thinks it is a startling feature that, with the depression of trade and manufacture during 1877 and 1878, the mills could have still been consuming more American cotton than we annually produce—so, that notwithstanding the fact that the world has passed through some of the severest struggles of economy, we find the markets of the world without supplies of goods. The certain fact that Mr. Gray deduces from this is that American cotton is the cheapest article of manufacture and consumption known to the world, and that its relative value is far above the old ruling prices of 12 cents. Assuredly this comes in the main to every one, as bearing upon the forming of our judgments of individual character and action, it should be read especially by every judge, physician and clergyman.

John SHERMAN doesn't even need the aid of a sunstroke in the work of introducing his truly-great boon among the pine orchards of Maine. If the Hon. G. Hamilton Dodge is in "the" humor for serious thought, there is abundant food for reflection in this fact.

The first resolution passed by the convention of 1878, six states being represented, asserted that "a national government ought to be established." When all the states were represented, Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, objected to the word "national," and moved to amend by substituting "government of the United States." The amendment was adopted unanimously. We give this for the benefit of our esteemed Uncle Daniel Pittman. A fact is worth more than a thousand—indeed, it is worth all the arguments—any day. We give the fact, therefore, without argument.

CHARISTINE COX has his partisans, and they must admit that he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

One should be scored for Kentucky. The jury in the Buford case have decided that the negro hunting must be abolished.

The first should be itself until after 1880.

Is the bright lexicographer of the organs thus no such thing as a free election where the democrats have a majority. Similarly, no southern man can be reconstructed until he becomes a republican. It will thus be seen that the political situation is full of genuine sadness for the organs.

And so there really was a democratic back-down? One would hardly think so to read the arraignment of the democratic congressmen of over three hundred thousand bales at present rate of consumption upon their supplies they already have. Mr. Gray concludes that prices must naturally advance, as soon as the pinch begins to feel, to a point which will reduce consumption, temporarily, this reduction of consumption, he points out, does not come until goods are unsaleable, and as long as goods are in demand and there are no old stocks, so long will spinners turn full time if a bale of cotton is to be had; and he refers to the fact that the mills did not stop running after the war when cotton brought one thousand dollars a bale. In regard to the new crop, Mr. Gray points out, first that the spindles of the New York, having last week nominated and elected General Hancock to be president of the United States, now nominates Joel Parker, of New Jersey. We believe in short, but a sense of duty to an over-worked public prompts us to inform our constituents that the two presidents a month are about all the country is either able or willing to stand.

The reprieve of Charistine Cox will enable him to hold several receptions before his final departure from New York society.

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Mr. WATTERSON is in New York. If Mr. Conkling should invite him to dinner there will be trouble.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York sun, having last week nominated and elected General Hancock to be president of the United States, now nominates Joel Parker, of New Jersey. We believe in short, but a sense of duty to an over-worked public prompts us to inform our constituents that the two presidents a month are about all the country is either able or willing to stand.

It is definitely announced that Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brother, of Philadelphia, will shortly issue a new and revised edition of "Major Jones's Courtship." They have purchased the plates of the last edition from the Appleton's, and will include in the new volume much additional matter from the pen of Colonel W. T. Thompson, "Major Jones's Courtship," although it has passed through hundreds of editions in this country and in Europe, never grows old. Truly, this is a rose-colored view of the situation, and we give it for what it is worth. To us Mr. Gray's reasoning appears cogent enough, and we are not without hope that his predictions may be fulfilled. It seems probable, at any rate, that the time the new crop becomes marketable, prices will have reached a point where, for the first time in many years, they will be remunerative to the planter. However this may be, Mr. Gray's conclusions are at least temporally consoling.

Clearing Off the Book Table.

One of the most interesting little volumes we have lately read is Mr. J. T. Troup Taylor's monograph upon "His Origin & Prophetic Destiny." Tracing his history from the days of Canaan, the son of Ham, Mr. Taylor follows him all through prophecy and experience to the present day, and we are bound to say that, while we do not agree with all of his conclusions, he has given us by far the most readable and suggestive essay upon the past, present and future of this unfortunate race that we have seen for many a day. The negro problem is still to be solved, and while its solution remains a question for the future, such publications as Mr. Taylor's monograph are not only timely—but of unusual interest. His sentiments are exceedingly suggestive, and they are presented in a style at once clear, calm and concise. The pamphlet is neatly printed by James P. Harrison & Co., and is for sale at the book-stores. Price fifty cents.

Chastine Cox doesn't want to hang, and he had valued other lives as much as he values his own, he wouldn't have to.

IN GENERAL.

The Japanese think Heaven is inclosed with a blue board fence.

Prince Victor is heir to the throne of France, and he is about to advertise for it.

The mosquito "has struck" and demands payment.

Samuel J. Tidwell died in 1814, and Thomas A. Hendricks in 1819.

When Sam Bernhard visits this country it will be an act of cruelty to ask about her mother-in-law.

Chastine Cox doesn't want to hang, and he had valued other lives as much as he values his own, he wouldn't have to.

No Hottentot is permitted to marry more than eight sisters out of one family. This is right. Somebody else might want a chance.

Mary leads her little lamb
Down to the water, down to the water,
She calls the little lambkin "Hot."
Because it is hot.

—Mrs. Mary, who set a fortune to Jeff Davis, was not reconstructive; but her relatives are bound that her will shall be, and consequently they will contest it.

—Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, proposed any way for the protection of the slaves.

—He will spend a month at Saratoga.

—Horace White is in London. Richard Grant White is in New York, but Bob White is spending the summer in the country.

—The Southern Review, for July, contains some notable articles, and is embellished, in addition, by a portrait of Andrew Jackson, a paper on "Andrew Jackson and the United States," a paper on "The Slave Power," and a paper on "The Slave Power."

—A beheaded Kansas rooster still lives, after a series of decapitations. It is a male, and is the third in a series, in which the head was cut off at the base of the spinal column.

—A careful observer says that the most pleasing thing in Milic. Berlin's conduct in the recent let-off of the slaves was his proposal to give each slaveholder precedence over all his slaves, and to permit his slaves to present themselves at her stall.

—Kate Sprague is preparing for a series of parlor theatricals in her elegant Washington home. We suggest to Conkling—"Gladstone!" Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, of "Art in the South," Mrs. Henry VIII, to which she has already alluded in these columns.

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CUTICURA

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS.

Cuticura Remedies for the treatment of Blood and Skin and Scalp Diseases. When of Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Ulcerous Diseases, and if there are at the same time Ulcers, Sores, or other External Affections, Cuticura is the best Remedy. Cuticura Soap must be used externally. If the disease is one of the skin in the Scalp, the principal remedy is Cuticura Oil. Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Soap, and such use of the Remedy as is suggested by the following conditions: In all skin and scalp diseases, the bowels, the liver, the blood vessels, the liver, the kidneys, the bowels, constipated, or where the virus of Scrofula or poison has entered the body, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Oil. Cuticura has been shamed by Medical and Anterior Fevers and Disturbances. Please take care to take the best remedy, while using the Cuticura. A cure can be made with permanent and safe drugs.

ECZEMA RODENT.

The Cuticura Remedies, suggested where a Constitution of Physicians Fail.

A. C. & P. Gentlemen: I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my hands and limbs, causing constant irritation, depression, and pain. I have tried every known remedy, and sought the advice of many physicians, but found no one that could help me. I have now given up hope, and am about to give up the struggle. I have been advised to use the Cuticura Oil, and have shamed by Medical and Anterior Fevers and Disturbances. Please take care to take the best remedy, while using the Cuticura. A cure can be made with permanent and safe drugs.

E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

The dog law is doomed. — Duluth has had a shooting affray. — Crop in the mountain counties are promising. — The burnt district in Macon is to be rebuilt stones. — A Richmond county man has captured forty-five cows recently. — The Catholic church of Wadley was nearly destroyed by a storm on the 12th. — There is a good deal of availability in the hind-leg of a Coweta county mule. — A huge wild animal is on the rampage in Elbert county. — The gopher mania is extending to the rural regions. — The Republican plumes itself upon the fact that America is growing.

A colored woman was found dead in her house in Upson county one day last week.

Negroes in Clayton county go gunning for each other with shot-guns.

Miss Peggy McGough, of Monroe county, died recently, aged ninety-four.

The Dalton Citizen says the potato bug has made its appearance in than section.

The Dawsonville Chronicle has an interesting article on the gold mines of Dawson county.

Mrs. Sanford, wife of the late General J. W. A. Sanford, of Milledgeville, is seriously ill.

A Mr. Morgan, of Fairburn, who was visiting in Chattooga county, accidentally shot and killed himself last Saturday.

A rich vein of gold has been discovered in Madison county, about ten miles east of Harmony Grove.

Mr. A. C. Perry, of Covington, was thrown out of a buggy recently and severely hurt.

Three little children of Mr. Edmund J. Horton, of Covington, were terribly shocked by lighting the other day.

Our Athens correspondent announces that Mrs. Emory Speer has critically ill, with little hope of her recovery.

The hogs in the lower part of Elbert county are dying in great numbers from some unknown disease.

Mr. S. L. Ried, of Cobb county, has found four well-preserved teeth, three inches in length and one and a quarter inch in diameter.

Mr. Varnadoes of Thomasville, has shipped eight crates of Le Conte pearls, and will ship as many more. The price of this pearl is \$5 a bushel.

Ann Lodi, an Indian woman nearly fifty years old, was over and killed by a train on the Central railroad, near station 92 recently.

The Covington Enterprise says that three beautiful white cranes are making their home at Snapping Shoals. They are becoming very gentle. The council has passed an ordinance for their protection.

According to journeyman sheep-raisers, the bob-tail brindle ewe that louts around after night for the purpose of baying the moon, keeps off the wolves and wild-cats that infest the sheep-walks in southwest Georgia. This is quite a tribute to the b. and shows his intrinsic value.

The editor of the Northeastern Progress is informed of a somewhat remarkable phe- nomena at Deadwyler's mills, some two miles west of Maysville, about two weeks since. In the early afternoon of one of the extremely warm days of the time referred to, a report like the firing of a gun was heard, which, on examination, proved to have been caused by the bursting or explosion of a rock in the shoals, that was exposed to the sun on account of the low water. The rock is cracked and shattered in several pieces, some of which are 1½ inches thick and six or eight inches in breadth.

A correspondent of the Hartwell Sun says an old negro woman of Elbert county recently received a draft for over \$1,000 on an Atlanta bank from the United States government, she being a widow of a union soldier in the late civil war, and not having received any pension since the war. She will also receive \$3 a month during her life. She was once a slave of T. J. Burch, of Elbert County. Some years before the war he carried her to Alabama and sold her. While she married, and when the war came her husband went into it on the union side, and was killed. When the war closed she became dissatisfied with her Alabama home and returned to Elbert, where she has been residing ever since with no knowledge of the good fortune that awaited her.

Thomasville Enterprise: Never has it been our misfortune to see such a wholesale destruction of fish as during last week at the major pond. After a thousand perch and catfish were taken, the water became so clear that the hook was literally alive with fish. They seemed to be as thick as one's fingers, and kept the water in a perfect weed, it would be impossible to approach them without being devoured. The trout, pike and suckers would have numbered many hundreds. We have seen many holes dry up, and we thought the water was gone. The fish, however, were still there, especially in point of good fish. The various kinds of brook trout were the best average we ever saw, almost every one being plenty large enough to fill a dinner plate. The brook trout, however, did not die. Mr. T. C. Mitchell succeeded in getting about two thousand five hundred nice live perch into Trout lake, while the trout were also liberally represented. The brook trout were not dead except a few small holes, and it was believed they had few fish survived.

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